WASHINGTON.

DULNESS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

The New York Chamber of Commerce on a Cheap Land Speculation.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE ARMY.

Proposed Creation of a New Department of Disbursement and Supplies.

QUARTERMASTERS' QUARRELS.

and Their Demands.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872. Consolidating the Army Staff-A New Departneat of Disbursement and Supplies-The Quartermasters' Quarrels.

sively circulating among army officers a circular of inquiry respecting the feasibility and propriety of ng the staff corps of the army, such as the Pay and Commissary with the Quartermaster's Department, the Ordnance with the Artillery and Inspector's with the Adjutant General's Department; also whether the direction and con'rol of the stead of the Secretary of War; whether staff officers are not too independent of the commandof the geographical military departments in which they are serving; whether it is better to confine officers to certain branches of ff or to allow and require a freedom of transfer and detail between various branches of the not be allowed to select their adjutants from any part of the army, as they do their aides, instead of keeping up a separate staff department to supply nders with their chiefs of staff by a rigid system of regular detail.

While the committee is collecting information re-specting the staff at large General Slocum, a memer of the committee, is drafting a bill, under its tions, to merge the corps of quartermasters, commissaries and paymasters into a Department bursements and Supplies. The details of the bill are not yet perfected, so far as concerns the number and grade of the officers; but there is little doubt that, for the purpose of gaining support enough from the influential class of moars concerned in the bill to carry it through the enate, the number of officers as at first provided will be fixed more with a view to reducing the mber of officers in danger of being mustered out than to the actual needs of the service. This measure of compromise is again to be counteracted in the interests of ultimate economy by a provision in the bill that after the first appointments are reduced to a minimum number. The grade of military storekeeper will unquestionably be apolstorekeepers, who came originally into service with expectations suited to humble duties assigned them, have lobbled mselves into full blown captains in rank and termasters in function, and they will now have to stand the penalty of forcing themselves from their native obscurity.

The quarrel between the "ins" and "outs" of the Quartermaster's Department is in a fair way to be compromised by the passage of an act confirming the officers promoted in 1866 in the rank then conofficers all the rank of which they were then and equently deprived. Senator Logan has undertaken the charge of the bill, and this section on his part is regarded as a conclusive admission of the onity of settling the matter in any other way than by such a compromise. The chief argument raised against this compromise is that some of the political parasites unlawfully appointed and promoted by Andy Johnson will be benefited beyond eir deserts; but if the Supply bill become a law it le suggested that they can be ousted under the mustering-out clause. By the Consolidation bill, another batch of superannuated officials will be carried into the retired list.

Dainess and Deficiency to the House. endeavoring to suspend the rules and pass various bills and resolutions, and Mr. Garfield was obliged to call for the yeas and nays upon a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill before he could accomplish it. Mr. Wood, of New York, took the opportunity to pay his respects to sion offers. Mr. Cox was funny again over the ap cussion over the worth and efficiency of this branch of the naval service, which brought to light

no new truth nor disturbed the appropriation asked for. Altogether the proceedings were uninteresting The Wool Manufacturing Interest. Mr. Edward Harris, woollen manufacturer, of Woonsocket, R. L., appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, in behalf of twenty-eight woollen manufacturing corporations and individual firms of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York and California, and presented a orial setting forth their views in relation to the tariff duties on wools and woollens. The memoria: is signed by the largest woollen manufacturers the Uniten States, including twenty-eight signatures, representing 296 sets of cards worth of goods. It represents that the manufacturers are seriously embarrassed by the high duties, rers are seriously embarrassed by the high duties, and especially by the specific duties on more properly to the duties on other articles used in the manufactured products. It prays for a removal of all duties upon wool and a reduction of duties upon all manufactured woollen goods to thirty per cent ad valorem. The statement of Mr. Harrisfirst quotes the report of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Woollen Manufacturers would prefer a total abolition of the specific duties, provided they can nave their raw majorial free and an actual net protection of twenty on cloth of only 30 to 70 per cent, while the maker of carpets and biankets pays only 25 to 32 per cent on his raw material, and has to aid him a duty on carpets of 70 per cent and him addy on carpets of 70 per cent and him addy on carpets of 70 per cent and the substance and himself of carpets and biankets pays only 25 to 32 per cent on his raw material, and has to aid him a duty on carpets of 70 per cent and on biankets of 100 per cent. It then shows the effect of shrinkage, increasing the hequality of duties so that the cloth manufacturer pays \$19 52 duty to get thirty-three pounds of wool left after scouring, or 35; cents to the pound. It then argues that the fine wools manufacturer is now worse off than the price of wool abroad changes from 16 to 32 cents the duty on wool shrinks from 73 to 42 per cent, while the duty on wool shrinks from 73 to 42 per cent, while the duty on the cloth made from that wool only shrinks from 105 to 80 per cent. Liaborate comparisons are given to prove that the manufacturer is now worse off than the manufacturer is now w the duties on other articles used in the manufacture.

per cent of the cost of woolien an entire removal of the duties on is and cloth would enable the manufacturer them at lower rates and to consume far more native wool than can now be consumed. The memorial then presents price lists showing that the wool grower is injured by the present tariff; that the price abroad has recently advanced from sixty-eight to loo per cent, while the price of American wool has advanced only from three to twenty-three per prices of American wool were under high protective tariffs, and the highest average prices under the defeat themselves, increasing the cost of production more than they benefit the manufacturer, and that the wool-grower is compelled to compete, not with foreign wool, but with foreign cloths. The effects of the duties upon consumers are then considered and the statement closes with a recommendation duties on materials, and that the best protection which the Congress of the United States can extend to the manufacturers and their employes is to pass The Wool Manufacturing Interest simple and equitable laws for the collection of the national revenue, interfering as little as possible with industry, even for the ostensible purpose of collecting it.

Messrs. Edward Atkinson, William Endicott, and Homer, of Boston, also appeared, and made arguments elaborating various ideas presented by the

It was ordered by the Supreme Court to-day that no motion requiring argument will be heard on Friday, March 8, until after the argument upon the return of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Writ of alternative mandamus heretofore awarded; and adjourn until Monday, March 18.

Wilken Travels. Admiral Wilkes appeared before the Joint Committee on the Library this morning to nrge that Congress make an appropriation to complete the publication of the results naval exploring expedition of work himself. Some sixteen volumes had been published when the war of the recellion broke out, and Congress stopped the publication of this and similar works. There are eight volumes remaining, some of which are partially completed.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

The Custom House Investigating Committee Resume Their Labors-Examination of General Forter-All About the "Mess"-The President and Custom House Patronage.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872. The New York Custom House Investigation Committee assembled this morning. All were present, except Senator Stewart. A conversation took place in regard to printing the testimony. It was stated by the clerk to the Committee on Alleged man, that the committee itself made arrangements to have its testimony printed in order that its members might the more conveniently examine it, the same to be kept secret and no copies of it dis-tributed without the order of the committee. It was finally resolved to ask the Senate to authorize an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay for printing the testimony. The Chairman caused to be read a letter from Attorney General Williams, dated February 21, District of New York, stating that it appears from the testimony of the committee that certain persons have accepted presents, bribes or rewards from importers of merchandise. The Attorney to examine into the same, and if such persons have acted in violation of the laws, to take action in the

Mr. Davis asked that a copy of the testimony be furnished to him, and also that the Secretary of the sury be requested to furnish information of such cases as may have come to his knowledge concerning smuggling, bribery, &c. Other letters were read, showing that the Grand Jury were ready to inquire into the charges and that instructions had been given to the New York Collector of Customs to furnish all the information in his possession relative to smuggling and bribery. The committee

ordered a copy of the testimony to be furnished. Mr. Casseriy asked how long the committee from the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is a member, to attend the reception of the Japanese Embassy at twelve o'clock at the Executive Mansion. In reply as to witnesses in waiting,

Japanese Embassy at twelve o'clock at the Executive Mansion. In reply as to witnesses in waiting, it was repited that General Porter was present. Mr. Casserly retired, but resumed his place in the course of the afternoon.

General Porter was sworn and examined, saying ne was now secretary to the President, and had been since the inauguration. He testined about Colonel Leet's pursuits before he became connected with the general order business. After the inauguration, being desirous of leaving the army, he applied to the President for some position, and the President said he would appoint him Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans; but Leet declined that appointment, stating that the pay at New Orleans was too simal, and that his wile objected to go there. Leet naving informed him that ne was about to apply for the labor business in New York, General Porter endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that any person about the President entering into such employment would be subject to constant personal attacks. He advised Leet to go into some private business. A proposition had been made by Don Cameron to Leet to become manager of the Lochiel Iron Works.

General Porter said to Leet, he had heard the President in general terms, express himself against the acceptance of public office such as Leet sought. On the 28th of April General Porter accompanied the President to West Ponn, and on his return to New York he wrote Colonel Leet a letter as follows:—

New York he wrote Colonel Leet a letter as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

My DEAE LEET—I do not like to be the bearer of bad
news to you, but I think I ought to tell you what the President said when he returned from New York. He remarked
that he had heard so much about corruption in custom
house jobs and the influence brought to bear in getting positions, &c., that be would never appoint any one who had
been around him to a position in a custom house, no matter
what his qualineations. In speaking about you be said—I
don't know who told him of the office—that you ought to accept Don Camegon's proposition, for though he believes you
go to a custom house. He said the attacks would be constant and injurte both you and him. He feels just as I have
situation and act accordingly. Yours, in great haste,
He told me I could say this to you.

The following letter from G. W. Embree was all

To General Horace Porter.

Mr. Porter said Mr. Mangett had come hither in April, 1870, and wanted a renewat of the contract for the labor business, and, owing to his disappointment, he had made the charge, and, failing to prove it, stands as a revier. In answer to a question Mr. Porter said Mr. Leet was not a connection of the President or of his wife, and that General Rawlins asked the President to give Mr. Leet a letter to Mr. Grinnell. On the cross-examination Mr. Porter said Mr. Grinnell made him an individual present of Five Gallons of Brerry;

It was used by the mess; he had no information whatever that any other persons were interested with Leet and Stocking; he aimself never had any partnership with either of them; ne had never solicited any business for them; never did anything that would entitle him to their grattinde; they had never given him money or other valuable consideration; they never had the effontery to offer it, knowing him too well to make such a proposition.

The following letters were read at the instance of the witness:—

DEAR SIE.—You are about to enter upon the duties of Collector of Customs in New York. Many persons in seeking office may use the Fresident's name or mine in urging their claims. I wish to state to you distinctly at the outset that no one is authorized to do so. Many friends of mine whom I should be very giral to oblige have importuned me to write you letters in their behalf, but I have persistently refused to add to your present embarrassment. by so doing. You will never hear from me on the subject of office, My only desire is to see you so distribute the patronage of your office as to render the most efficient service to the country and the cause of the administration. Yours very truly, and the cause of the MURPHY, Collector of Customs, New York.

During the cross-examination by Senator Bayard

Hob. Thomas Murphy, Collector of Customa, New York city.

During the cross-examination by Senator Bayard General Porter said he never sent messages by Leet to Lindsay, and had never had transactions with Mr. Lindsay; he did not see much of him; Lindsay made, perhaps, six visits to Washington during the time Mr. Grinnell was Collector, and he was thought to be Mr. Grinnell's secretary.

In reply to the question what office he (General Porter) held the General said, Secretary to the President: it was an office partly civil and partly military; he was still an officer in the army—was a colonel, with the brevet rank gibrigadier general; he is assigned to duty at the Executive Mansion; his pay is the pay of his army rank only; has no other pay or emoluments. As to the letter given by the President to Lieutenant Leet addressed to Mr. Grinnell, General Porter said that Lieutenant Leet stepped out of the President's room and showed it to him; it was understood some days before that Mr. Grinnell was to be Collector of the Port of New York; Mr. Leet gave him the impression that he was going into the warehouse business, and wanted Mr. Grinnell to send government stores to him; he did not know the precise terms but it must have had reference to the general order business; soon after the hauguration of the President, towards the close of March, Mr. Grinnell was appointed Collector.

Senator Bayard inquired of General Porter whether he and Mr. Catherwood dined together at Willard's Hotel with Mr. Grinnell was appointed Collector.

General Porter replied that he did not recollect, but it was possible; he, however, remembered dining twice with Mr. Grinnell at Willard's Hotel; he did not recollect whether Mr. Catherwood and General Porter replied that he did not recollect whether Mr. Catherwood and General Porter replied that he did not recollect whether or not the general order business was discussed; he did not know that there had been a large accession to Leet's weath; he had only a speaking acquaintance with him, having met

with Lindsay, and never spent an evening at his nouse."

General Porter was interrogated at great length. In answer to a question by Mr. Pratt he said the President's letter to Lieutenant Leet was a general letter of introduction, and was written before Mr. Grinnell's appointment to the Collectorship.

During the cross-examination by Senator Casserly General Porter mentioned several interviews with Lieutenant Leet while he was in Washington; they had spoken of the amount of lying by witnesses in New York. General Porter came to the committee room to examine the testimony in which his name had been mentioned to see what misstatements had been made, in order to refute or correct them.

correct them.

General Porter was under examination more than five hours.

The committee adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Presentation of the Mikado's Envoys to the President at the White House-The Costume of Our Oriental Visitors-Address of Iwakura-Grant's Reply.

A bright sunny day greeted Tionet Tomoni Iwa-kura and his associate ambassadors as they stepped into their carriages a few minutes before noon to be driven to the Executive Mansion, where the President, with his Cabinet on his left and an array of bureau officials grouped by departments along the prolongation of the semi-circular line, was awaiting them at the South end of the great East Room. A large crowd of departmental cierks, denied the larger opportunities of their chiefs inside, had gathered under the portico to see the Japs enter and depart, and pressed closely upon the backs of the two rows of policemen faced inward, with toes to the carpet. over which the ambassadorial feet were to pass from the carriages to the mansion and return. The five Ambassagors were accompanied by their four first secretaries and by the senior Second Secretary, also by Jugol Mori, the Chargé d'Affaires of Japan at Washington; but no other Japanese were present at any part of the ceremony. The Ambassadors and secretaries were in Japanese court costume, but Mr. Mort was in American party dress. The underdress of Iwakura and asso-ciates was in some cases of purple and in surmounted by high combs, to which were attached pieces of steel colored wire gauze over two feet in length, projecting several inches above the head and then curving downward. They also wore ewelled swords, carried, it was noticed, on the left side instead of in front, and no more than one wore plain black silk overdresses, girdled with purple silk and white turndown collars. The principals wore American gatter boots and the secretaries Japan-ese silk shoes. The headdresses of the latter were of sun, glazed black silk, nelmet shaped, without rim, and trimmed around the bottom with white silk, variegated by purple bobbin. They of course, wore no swords. The party first proceeded to the Green Room, for the purpose of Mording Secretary Fish. Was was to do the sub-

equent honors of introduction, an opportunity to aguish one from another in feature, as he had

aiready in name. This accomplished, by the aid of Mr. Mori, the arty then proceeded to the East Room and ranged themselves in two ranks immediately in front and a little to the right of the President, and to whom they were at once presented in turn by Mr. Fish. At each presentation the President and the Ambasfully. Then Minister Iwakura drew from the recess dress a rolled manuscript and began chanting its contents to President Grant, reading from top to bottom and from right to left of the page, and un-

its contents to President Grant, reading from top to bottom and from right to left of the page, and unrolling as he proceeded from column to column of the character. The address covered several of these rolled sheets and was as follows:—

His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, our august sovereign, has sought since the achievement of our national reconstruction to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative power of his government. He has studied with interest the results attained by Eastern nations. Having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign Powers on a still closer footing he has commissioned us, his Ambassadors Extraordinary, to, all Powers having treaties with Japan. Upon the soil of your country we first present our credentials, delivering to you personally the letter of our angust sovereign at this public official audience. The objects of the mission with which we are charged by our government are somewhat set forth in this letter. We are authorized to consult with your government on all international questions, directing our efforts to promote and develop wide commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective peopic promote and develop wide commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective peopic promote and develop wide commercial relations. This we shall aim to do while in the exercise of atrict integrity to one own national interests so trustingly confided by a generous sovereign, and shall carnestly hope to receive he by a maniform of the exercise of atrict integrity to one own national interests so trustingly confided by a generous sovereign, and shall carnestly hope to receive the propertion of facilitating the task assigned by by an exceptance of the contents were exhausted a low how signified to the President that the Ambassadors were ready to listen to his reply. At the appropriate place in the Japanese greeting the letters of th

dent then responded.

THE FERSIDENT'S WELCOME.

GENTLEMEN—I am graified that this country administration will be distinguished in history which has received an Embasy from with which the United States were the

afford them great pleasure to receive all members of the diplomatic corps, to whom, with assurances of distinguished consideration, they respectfully present their compliments. But, as proof of that, the baroarlans insisted upon the full measure of their rightful dignity; a significant notice in the lower left hand corner of the card enjoined "full dress." This notification brought out a full attendance of diplomats in full equipment of cocked hats, braided coats, knee breeches, silk stockings, low shoes, rufled shirts, siarched neckcloths and property swords. Mr. Mort again did the honors of presentation, first to the five Ambassadors and then to the eleven secretaries, inclusive of Kedjiro Nagano, once familiarly known as "Japanese Tommy," There were present Vice President Colfax, Speaker Baine, the members of the Cabinet and all the representatives of the Cabinet and all the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps not absent from Washington, except Señor Roberts, who was kept at home by sickness. The State Department was also fully represented at the reception.

reception.

THE DINNER.

To-night the Ambussadors and the Secretaries, with a large number of other invited guests, are being entertained at dinner, and to-morrow night comes the reception tendered by the State Depart-

being entertained at dinner, and to-morrow nightcomes the reception tendered by the State Department.

About half-past seven o'clock the large company
repaired to the duning room, which had been erected
purposely for the occasion. The walls were adorned
with the American and Japanese flags, together
with those of China. All the adornments were in
good taste, presenting a scene of rare
brilliancy, while the tables were pientifully furnished with the rarest supplies of the caterier.
After an hour or two had been spent at
the table Iwakura's health was proposed,
who responded in his own tongue, and
his remarks were afterward interpreted.
He was assured that the relations between the two
countries would be promoted, and he hoped nothing
would occur to interrupt the progress of the two
countries towards closer relations. (Applanse.)
General Banks, as chairman of the Committee on
Foreign Affairs, was called on to extend to our
visitors the right hand of welcome.
General Banks, on rising, was greeted with applause. He said on behalf of his associates he was
sure they appreciated the manifest and generous
hospitality of their iriend, and spoke of the wonderful progress of Japan. Instead of being
isolated, as herectore, she is now once of the
family of States. We respect all governments of
whatever form, and we hope to maintain good
neighborhood with all people on the face of the
earth. The East and the West moving on with the
same justice and benevolence cannot fail to occome
the exponents, if not the masters, of the world.
While we influence one part of it Japan will influence the other, and that influence will not depend on the force of arms but on the power of
public opinion. Looking to right and justice for all
families of mankind, it will be our napplieses as
well as our pride to seal our friendship with that
nation.

The health of Kido, through an interpreter.

nation.
The health of Kido, the Imperial Privy Councillor,

nation.

The health of Kido, the imperial Privy Councillor, was then proposed. Kido, through an interpreter, expressed nimself as delighted with his reception. Twenty years ago Commodore Perry visited one of the ports of Japan. That was the beginning of their present prosperity and happiness, and now they ask America to give them every support in the civilization which they had inaugurated. (Applause.)

Governor ito was next proposed, who, through the interpreter, expressed the hope that his country would become more prosperous owing to the opening of such kindly relations with us. Their visit could not fail of such a result.

Minister De Long, having been toasted, gave a brief but interesting history of Japan, which is known in the geographies as Nipon. She is four times the size of New York. Her soil is pronounced the richest in the world, and her population is about thirty-live milions. Her productions are remarkable, including minerais. He warned his hearers that they must understand these noblemen now present. They will carry none of the shams of our society, but only what is good. They will deal justly, not only with us, but with other nations. He did not believe in sending missionaries there, but in bringing men hither who will cultivate the virtues and bissings of civilization here, and when they return to their own country stamp them upon their own people. Therefore he hailed their coming and was glad to secure their iriendship. (Applause).

Hon. Fernando Wood was next toasted.

Mr. Wood, in the course of his remarks, said the remarks to night regarding the progress of Japan had impressed his mind with the progress of the whole world. He compared Chinese with Japanese applicancy, commending the moral sussion of the United States rather than the policy of lorce pursued by Great Britain.

Ar, Brooks aext proposed the health of anothar

of Great Britain.

Mr. BROOKS Bext proposed the bealth of another

Ambassador, Okubo, who, through the interpreter, expressed the utmost friendship for the United

expressed the utmost friendship for the chicast, States,
Hon. Aaron A. Sargern responded to the loast,
"The Pacific Coast," and acknowledged the importance to that section of intercourse with Japan, and complimented Minster DeLong, and also Charles Wolcott Brooks, attaché of the Imperial Japanese Emoassy to the treaty Powers, and the Consul of Japan at San Francisco, the latter gentleman also being present at this dinner. The next was the Charge d'Affaires of Japan, whose Mr. Mort, who fluently speaks our language, having been educated in England, responded. He expressed his gratification at being present on this occasion, and remarked that we are now gathering the trust of the seed that we sent and planted in the distant land of Japan. Messrs, Keiley, Dawes and Kerr and Major Ben Perley Poore, also made oriet speeches—the last Nesses, Keney, haves and kerr and Major Ben Perley, Poore, also made brief speeches—the last named geatleman in response to the press, a number of the representatives of which were at the danner. The entertainment continued until a late hour and was in the highest degree graufying

to all present.

The Embassy have accepted the invitation of Speaker Blaine to pay a visit to the House of Representatives, and have named Wednesday at eleven A. M. for that purpose. They will be received on the floor, recess will be called and Embassadors introduced to the members.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SEN ATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872. The House bill to provide for the appointment of chief medical purveyor in the army was passed. Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented memorials against putting the name of God into the constitu-

the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin in favor of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was

navor of a saip canal around Magara Fails was read.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., presented a memorial of citizens of Pennsylvania against an international copyright law.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., presented a remonstrance of grocers of Michigan against the suiden repeal of the duty on teas and conce, and asked the chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Sherman) to repeat what he said on the subject last week.

week.
Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, repeated that it was
the intention of the Finance Committee that whatever change should be made on the tariff in relation
to these articles would not take effect before the 1st

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition setting forth the injurious results of the uncertainty now existing as to the repeal of the duty on teas and coffee, and expressed a hope that the subject would soon be considered by the Senate.

Mr. Sherman reminded him that it was already set down for Monday, March II, and said he intended to press it at that time.

Excretionally Cool..

Mr. Conkling—presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking that they may be permitted to purchase the site of the present Post Office in New York at the price which the government paid for it, and argued that such a disposition of the property would be equitable; the citizens of New York having contributed to the purchase of it originally for the government, and the use of it since having more than covered the interest of the

was passed.

Mr. Morrill, (reb.) of Vt., reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain on what terms sites for public buildings can be obtained in Harrisburg, Pa., and Sacramento, Cal.

An act creating an additional land district in Minnesota was passed.

Mr. Sherman called up the House bill authorizing
the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site for
the United States public buildings in Cincinnati,

nio. Passed. Mr. Morrill of Vt., from the Committee on Pubic Buildings and Grounds, reported with amend-nents the bills providing for the erection of govern-nent buildings at Uuca, N. V.; Raleign, N. C., and little Rock, Ark.; appropriating for the first

ment buildings at Uuca, N. Y.: Raleign, N. C., and Little Rock, Ark.; appropriating for the first \$200,000, for the others \$100,000 each.

The Senate then took up the unfinished business.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved to postpone it and take up the Chicago Relief bill. Lost.

After some time spent in considering the Appropriation bill the Senate, at thirty-five minutes past two, on motion of Mr. Rice, went into executive session. The Senate continued in executive session till our o'clock, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872. Under the call of States oils were introduced and By Mr. Hibbard, (dom.) of N. H .- To test a plan of storm and flood signals.

AT IT AGAIN. By Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y.—For the sale of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital and lands; also relative

to the rettrement of army officers. By Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y.—To permit the importation free of duty of uniforms for the Seventy-ninth Highlanders of New York, not to ex-

Seventy-ninth Highlanders of New York, not to exceed 1,000 in number.

By Mr. Keycham, (rep.) of N. Y.—To reorganize the clerical force of the General Land Office.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT, (dem.) of N. Y.—For fish-breeding establishments.

Also repealing all acts authorizing seizures of books and papers by revenue officers.

Also in relation to smuggling.

By Mr. Smith. rep.) of N. Y.—Granting right of way to the New York, Albany and Buffalo Transportation Company.

dise,
By Mr. Shoemaker, (rep.) of Pa.—For the restora-tion of Commander Dupont to the active list of the

tion of Commander Dupont to the active list of the navy.

By Mr. Leach, (dem.) of N. C.—Appropriating \$22,000 for damages by destruction of the Lexington Court House, North Carolina, while occupied by the federal forces.

By Mr. Thomas, (rep.) of N. C.—For a government building at Newbern, N. C.

By Mr. Perce, (rep.) of Miss.—To increase the efficiency of the navy.

By Mr. Chapfer, (rep.) of Col.—For aid for a narrow gauge railroad in Colorado.

Mr. Neoley, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the Steamboat law, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

committed.
On motion of Mr. Kendall, (dem.) of Nev., the Senate bill to continue in force a grant to the State of Nevada for college purposes was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.
Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition for a lieboat station on Book Island.
Mr. Duell, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the business men of Chicago against the reduction of duties on foreign sait.

Mr. Duell, (rep.) of N. I., presented a petition of the business men of Chicago against the reduction of duties on foreign sail.

The House, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on The Deficiency Appropriation Bill, Mr Stevenson, (rep.) of Onio, in the chair.

After a discussion on the various matters embodied in the bill, and without concading its consideration, the Committee rose, and the House, at half past four o'clock, adjourned.

APMY ORDERS.

The following special orders of the War Department were issued to-day :—
Brigadier General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, is ordered to report, without delay, to the Secretary of the Interior for

without delay, to the Secretary of the Interior for special service.

Mafor F. E. Hunt will, on the 16th inst., relieve Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster in the General, of his duties as Chief Paymaster in the Department of Missouri, and Colonel Fry, on being relieved, will report in San Francisco and relieve Major Woods as Chief Paymaster in the Military Division of the Pacific.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT. PROFESSOR FAWCETT, of Oxford, will soon issue his lectures on "Modern Socialism and the Inter-

THE PORMS of Hans Sachs have been recently ssued at Leipsic, in three volumes.
FORSTER'S "Life of Dickens" has been translated and published in German.

called "Six Months' Run Up and Down and Around the World," and will appear this spring,
PLAYWRIGHTING is profitable to Victorien Sar-

dou. He received 30,000 francs for "Ragabas," which recently roused so much imperialist enthu-siasm in Paris that it was prohibited after the first night by the Thiers government.

The Gartenlaube, an illustrated German weekly.

published at Leipsic, has reached the enormous circulation of 330,000 copies, being larger than ever sold of any European periodical, and more than double the circulation of any American pictorial. ENGLAND, which never disdains to go abroad to earn, has lately asked the Prussian government for copies of all the German schoolbooks now in use in the public schools in that country. Some of

them will be translated and introduced into the English free schools.

THE DUTCH NOVELIST Schimmel is called "the Walter Scott of Holland," and a translation of his "Mary Hollis" is just out in London.

THE SPEECH of the Attorney General in the Tichborne case would make twelve octavo volumes in

THE STATE CAPITAL

Evening Session of the Lower Branch of the Legislature.

The Harlem Railroad Nuisance To Be Abated.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE ERIE QUESTION.

A Deadlock in the Senate Committee-Stockholders of Erie to Watch Bribs-Taking Members-The Bill May Be Reported with Amendments-What Will They Do With

It !- Senator Wood's Case.

ALBANY, March 4, 1872 The absorbing subject of conversation here is the Eric Railroad. The excitement is culminating. Public impatience, awaiting reports from the Railroad Committee of the Senate, is well nigh ex hausted. There is a good deal of speculation as to tude of members. The position of some is already weil defined, but there are doubtful members whose attitude is closely scrutinized. The Assembly Committee may possibly report to-morrow, but it is profinal executive session of the committee was arranged for to-morrow, and it is expected that its seswhich took place in the committee room last Friday night will be repeated. Both the Assembly and Senate committees are nearly evenly divided, so far as the point for recommending a new election

all the members of the Assembly committee at least are wilting to report in favor of it; but the simple repeal would not eradicate the evil which the stockholders so bitterly compian of it is the other provisions of what is known as the Attorney General's bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. O'Brica and in the Assembly by Mr. Eastman, that the friends of Ericare striving to defeat. All the art's and arguments of the Eric Ring are being prought to bear upon that object. It is very generally rumored that Goald will have an immense amount of money here this week for the purpose of manipulating the measure in both houses. As this is called a reform Legislature the action of its members on this question is looked forward so with extraordinary interest. Notwithstanding the high pressure which the Eric people are oringing to bear to perpetuate in power the present management, the opponents of the ring and those who sympathise with the stockholders, in the interest of right and justice, feel sanguine that he sweeping measure which has been proposed will finally be adopted. At present it is understood that a majority of the Assembly Committee is opposed to it. Such was the attuide assumed by the majority of the members at the last executive session of the committee. It is said to-night, however, that some members of the confinitive upon further reflection, have come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to be classed as

CO-CONSPIRATORS WITH THE ERIE RING.

and that the action of the committee will be reconsidered. In that case the majority of the committee will report in favor of the Attorney General's bill. There are several strong friends of Eric on the committee, and as they are known as Eric men it is not believed that they will desert the Ring, notwithstanding the storm of public opinion axalast them. It is stated that some members being the chastification act, and providing for a repeal of the Classification in a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to election as a director. Mr. Burns is understoo THE REPRAL OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT. least are willing to report in favor of it; but the

The stockholders are determined to investigate the matter thoroughty, and if they should and taeir interest to have been sold out that the guity parties shall be brought to justice. In connection with the subject of violation of official trust it may be stated that the friends of Senator D. P. Wood, of Livingston, are making efforts to induce him to resign pending the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of

correction preferred against him as a memoer of the legislature of last year.

The Assembly met to-night, but there were very few members present, and only routine business was transacted. The evening trains have brought some more of the absentees, but many members are absent yet, and full houses are not expected until Wednesday.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Assembly in Evening

ALBANY, March 4, 1872.

The Assembly met at half-past seven o'clock P. M. The Chair announced that the special order was the report of the committee on the charges against the Mr. Jacobs asked that the subject be postponed until Wednesday next at twelve o'clock, owing to the slim attendance of members, which was agreed

Mr. Whithere have a served to.

Mr. Whithere have a the point railroad associations in place of the joint railroad associations in place of the one presented by him on saturday. It is entitled an act for the preservation of the public salety and the security of travel alongside and across the way and tracks owned and occupied by the New York and Hariem Railroad Company on Fourth avenue, in the city of New York. It provides, in substance, as follows:—

Section one requires and direct the railroad company to

vides, in substance, as follows:—

Section one requires and directs the railroad company to EXCAVATE AND DEFERSS THEIR TRACKS eighteen feet from Forty-secons to 102d street, and to sech and cover over the same that the track shall be elevated above. Section two provides that the track shall be elevated above 102d street on a foundation or causeway, and not less than eighteen feet above the grade of the streets.

Section three requires tunners to be built at each street under the track and through the causeway where streets intersect the Fourth avenue above 102d street, and of not less a width than that of the one under 10th street.

Section four requires all work in and about the construction and modification of the way and tracks to be done in a substantial manner and under the supervision of commissioners.

tion and modification of the way and tracks to be done in a substantial manner and under the supervision of commissioners.

Section 5ve provides the cost and expense of the work to be paid for—one-half by the company and one-naif by the city. The company as fast as they shall expend \$50,000 shall be repaid \$25,040 by the Comptroller.

Section six names Charles Crary, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Alfred W. Craven, John H. Morris and George W. Glaze commissioners who are to superintend the changes and modifications that are to be made.

Section seven requires that work and changes are root for the passage of this act.

Section seven requires that work and changes are root from the passage of this act.

Section eligib provides for the payment and the disbursement of least provides for the payment and the disbursement of the commission.

Section is commission.

Section the discharge of his duties that he will faithfully perform his duties.

Section the discharge of the commissioners.

shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act.

Section twelve makes provision for filling warancies on the commission if any should occur during the progress of the work.

Section thirteen provides that nothing in this act shall be construed as interiering with the powers of the Common Council.

Section fourteen says the Legislature may at any time amend or repeat this act.

The Railroad Committee will give a hearing on the subject on Thursday.

By Mr. Cook—To incorporate the McClintock Association of New York.

By Mr. RAY—To supply Hudson with water; also to amend the charter of Hudson.

By Mr. SNIFER—To regulate the tariff of telegraph companies not doing business under the general law.

By Mr. SNIPER—10 regulates under the general companies not doing business under the general law.

By Mr. Hawkins—To amend the act relative to THE COMMON SCHOOLS

of New York. The object of the bill is to allow pupils other than those of common schools to have the benefit of the free college by providing that they may appear before a Board of Examiners for the purpose of admission to said college.

On the motion of Mr. KNAPT the Excise bill was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Affairs. The bill to incorporate Fire Island Hotel and establish a ferry across the Great South Bay was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company to extend their road; the bill authorizing the Buffalo and Springville Railroad Company to change the terminus of their road, and the bill to incorporate the Grocers and Importers' Board of Trade of the city of New York were also ordered to a third reading.

Adjougned.